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SEVENTEENTH YEAR

1911

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Illustrated Catalogue

Seeds
for
Field
Garden
and
Lawn



The boy of to-day who handles the hoe,
Is the coming man to reap and to sow.

MACE & MANSFIELD
Seedsmen

Commercial Fertilizers, Garden Implements

Office and Salesroom: 620 Broadway

GREENVILLE, OHIO

Greeting

WE take pleasure in presenting herewith our Seventeenth Annual Catalogue with revised descriptions and prices.

We are grateful for the liberal patronage which we have enjoyed, and which we have aimed to merit by promptness and supplying stock at lowest prices consistent with the quality of goods offered.

It is our aim to carry about everything in the seed line in its season. The term 'everything' does not mean to include all the novelties that are being constantly brought out, but does mean the standard varieties that succeed over a wide range of territory, and have proven reliable year after year.

We do not decry the bringing out of worthy new varieties, but there are a great many novelties offered in order to secure fancy prices that will not compare favorably with older varieties.

The matter in our Catalogue is prepared with the thought of appealing to those who can appreciate honest descriptions and illustrations. We endeavor to tell the truth about every thing we sell, with no attempt to catch the unsuspecting by exaggeration.

READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY.

TERMS:—Early orders will be booked for spring shipment, when one-fourth in cash is sent with the order. Remainder to be sent at shipping time. Orders for immediate shipment must be accompanied by the cash.

REFERENCES:—Any Bank or Business Firm in Greenville, or Dun's and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies.

SUBSTITUTION:—We never substitute unless so requested by purchaser. If we cannot fill your order we will return your remittance promptly.

SHIPPING FACILITIES:—Greenville has the Pennsylvania, Big Four and Cincinnati Northern and Ohio Electric Railways. The Adams, United States and American Express Companies.

HOW TO SEND MONEY:—Send money at our risk by Post Office Money Order, Draft, Express Money Order or Registered Letter. Small sums less than one dollar may be sent in one or two-cent postage stamps.

Orders will be booked as received and shipped in regular order, as soon as weather will permit. Most seeds can be shipped in cold weather, outside of seed potatoes. We assume no responsibility while goods are in transit. When we have delivered the goods to the railroad, our responsibility ceases;

All freight and express charges to be paid by the purchaser.

Do Not Fail to Give Explicit Shipping Directions.—If your express office and freight station are different from post office, so state in your order.

We guarantee the safe arrival of all seeds sent by mail. Claims made that seed is not good is often the result of causes for which the seed is not responsible. The very best seed may fail to give satisfaction from imperfect preparation of the seed bed. May be sown too deep, too shallow, in too dry or wet soil, or insects may destroy the plant before it shows above ground. For these and many other reasons it is impossible to guarantee seed under all conditions and while we exercise the greatest care to have only the best seed, we give no warranty, expressed or implied as to description, quality productiveness or any other matter of seeds we send out and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop. We aim to sell only the best seed and could not afford to put out seed of doubtful vitality or purity.

MACE & MANSFIELD

GREENVILLE, OHIO

Mace & Mansfield's Illustrated Seed Catalogue

POTATOES



IRISH COBBLER

THE Irish Cobbler is a chunky, cream white potato with netted skin. It is the very best extra-early potato grown. Quality extra fine. This variety is displacing many of the heretofore standard varieties. It is fast becoming the favorite with market gardeners. The Cobbler is a heavy yielder and the vines are strong, rank and vigorous. It seems better adapted to dry seasons and dry climates than Early Ohio on account of its strong root system.

Order this variety early, as there is always an immense demand for it. Every season we sell out our entire supply of this variety first.

Prices of IRISH COBBLER, by freight or express :peck 50c.; 1 bu., 60 lb., \$1.25; 1 bbl. or bag, 165 lb. net, \$3.25; 2 bbls., \$6.25; 5 bbls. or more at \$3.00 per barrel. Can supply a few barrels of seconds at less price.



EARLY SIX WEEKS MARKET

A POTATO of the Ohio class, introduced by Everett, of Indiana, a few years ago, as the earliest potato in existence.

We would not want to be so reckless as to say that you can have potatoes six weeks from planting. Some seedsmen have made such claims, but they are, to say the best, very absurd. However, we can truthfully say, it is an extra early variety; very popular, and has been grown very extensively by gardeners. In general type and color it resembles the Early Ohio. Makes quick growth and tubers are very compact in the hill.

Prices of EARLY SIX WEEKS MARKET, by freight or express: peck, 50c.; 1 bu., \$1.25; 1 bbl. or bag, 165 lb. net, \$3.25; 2 bbls., \$6.25; 5 bbls. or more, at \$3.00 per bbl.

RED BLISS TRIUMPH OR STRAWBERRY

A VARIETY that is very popular in the South for extra early Marketing. The skin is red and pure white flesh. Quality, we think, only fair. Not a very heavy yielder. Recommended only for garden use and extra early market.

Prices of RED BLISS TRIUMPH, by freight or express: peck, 50c.; 1 bu., 60 lb., \$1.25; 1 bbl. or bag, 165 lb. net, \$3.25; 2 bbls., \$6.25; 5 bbls. or more at \$3.00 per barrel.



EARLY OHIO

THE well known Old Early Ohio, the standard for earliness for many years. Probably grown more widely than any other variety.

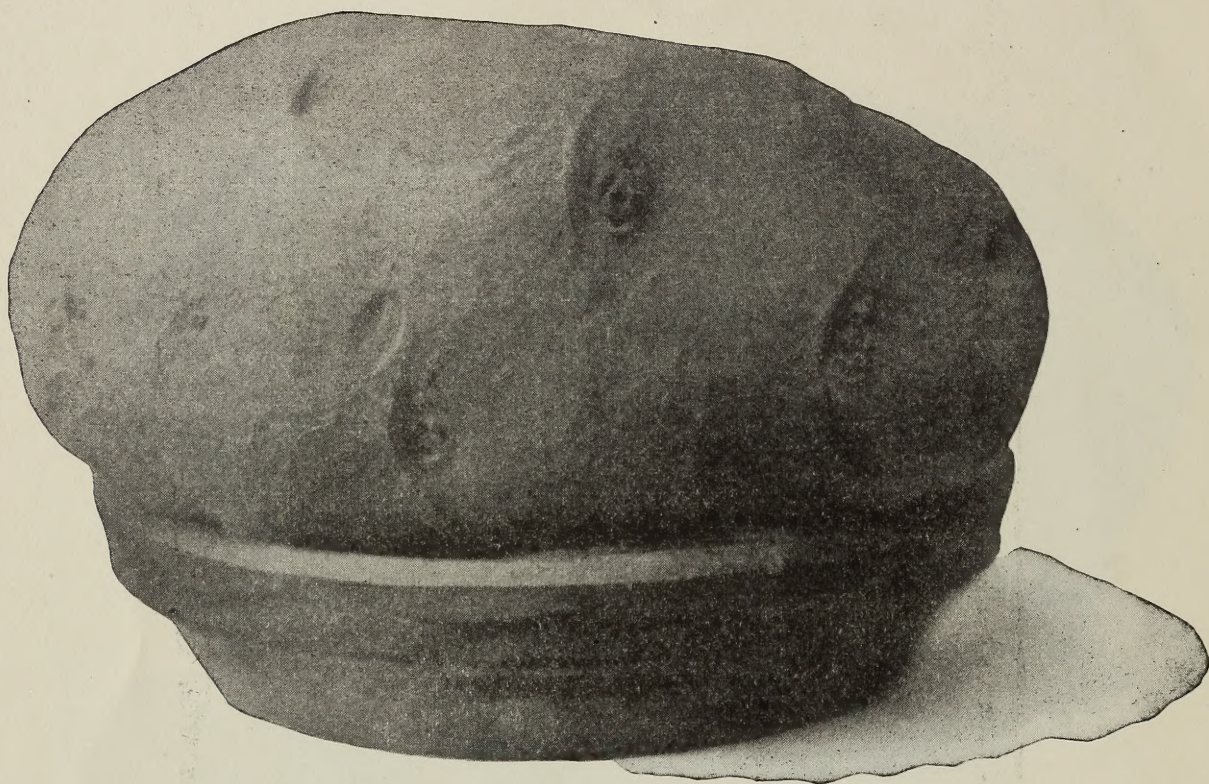
The seed we offer was either grown in the famous Red River Valley of Minnesota and Dakota, or the immediate product of such seed.

This strain of Early Ohio excels all other strains in vigorous growth, smoothness, yield and earliness.

Prices of EARLY OHIO, by freight or express: peck, 50c.; 1 bu., 60 lb., \$1.25; 1 bbl. or bag, 165 lb. net, \$3.25; 2 bbls., \$6.25; 5 bbls. or more at \$3.00 per barrel.

Treatment of Seed Potatoes to Prevent Scab.

Dissolve 2 ounces of Corrosive Sublimate with a small quantity of hot water; add 16 gallons of water to each 2 ounces of Corrosive Sublimate. Always use wooden or earthen vessels. Use the solution in a barrel or hogshead, and soak the seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Bore a hole near the bottom of the barrel and put in a plug. Set barrel on a trestle and when the seed has been in the solution the required time, draw off the solution in another vessel by removing the plug. Corrosive Sublimate is a deadly poison. Handle with care. You need not avoid getting the hands wet with the solution, as no injury will result.



OLD EARLY ROSE

THE Rose was the leading potato some years ago. It is yet a favorite in many localities, but has come into disfavor by reason of some dealers and growers substituting the Late Rose and other red varieties.

We believe the seed we offer to be the true Early Rose. It certainly has all the qualities of that once popular variety. Vines are rank, rich, dark green. Quality, first-class.

Prices of EARLY ROSE, by freight or express: peck 45c., 1 bu., 60 lb., \$1.25; 1 bbl. or bag, 165 lb. net, \$3.25; 2 bbl., \$6.25; 5 bbls. or more at \$3.00 per barrel.

GREEN MOUNTAIN

ALARGE, handsome, white potato. A prolific variety and always of good eating quality, cooking dry and mealy. Skin thick, russeted and heavily netted. The vines grow erect with dark, glossy foliage. Some growers claim that Green Mountain out-yields Carman and Sir Walter, but on our own farms the yield is about the same. As our own seed stock was grown from seed purchased from a Green Mountain specialist, we know we have the true Green Mountain. We can recommend the Green Mountain as one of the best all round varieties on the market.

Prices of GREEN MOUNTAIN, by freight or express: peck, 50c., 1 bu., \$1.25; 1 bbl. or bag, 165 lb. net, \$3.25; 2 bbls., \$6.25; 5 bbls. or more at \$3.00 per barrel.



CARMAN NO. 3.

THIS variety is deservedly popular for general field culture and will be an enduring monument to the late great potato specialist and brilliant agricultural writer, Elbert S. Carman.

Experimental Stations and large growers give the Carman No. 3 a high rating. It is a very hardy variety and seems to do well under unfavorable conditions and season. Not injured to any great extent by drouth, bugs and blight. Tubers white, smooth and very uniform in size and shape. Quality, very good.

Price of CARMAN NO. 3, by freight or express: peck, 40c.; 1 bu., \$1.25; 1 bbl. or bag, 165 lb. net, \$3.00; 2 bbls. \$5.80; 5 bbls. or more at \$2.75 per barrel.

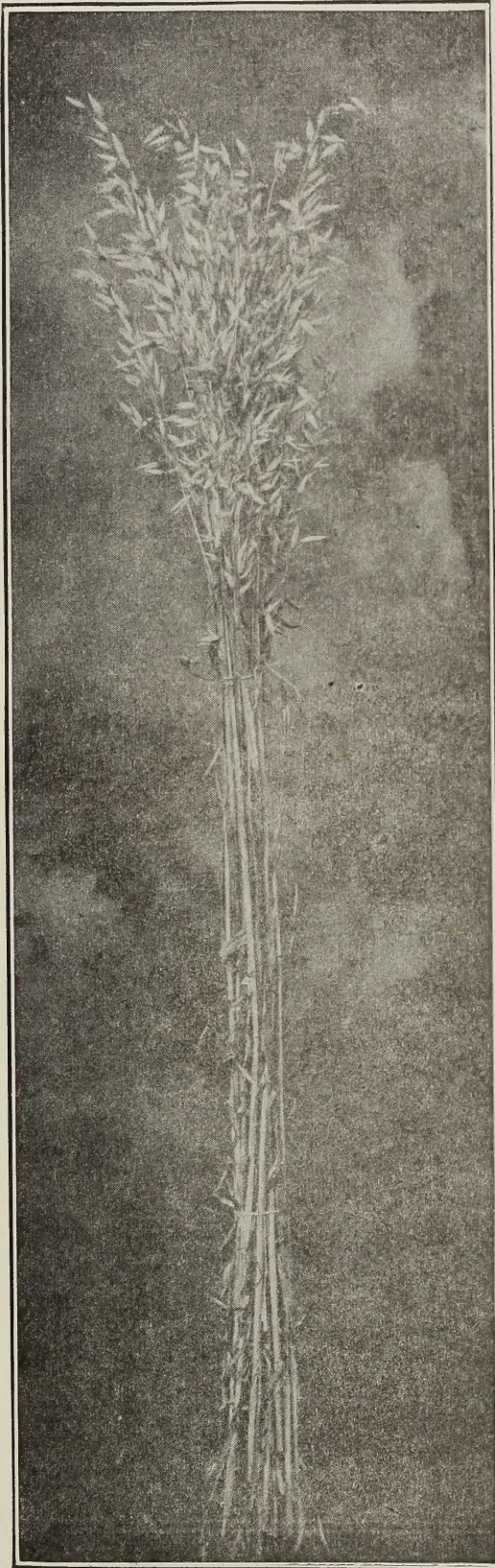
SIR WALTER RALEIGH

CONSIDERED by many as being the very best of Mr. Carman's seedlings. It resembles the Carman No. 3 and Rural New Yorker. For yield, smoothness and fine appearance it has no superior and but few equals. It grows a vigorous, purple, upright stalk with purple bloom. As the Sir Walter yields a heavy crop of fancy, white tubers, farmers and growers will find this variety one of the most profitable crops that can be put in rotation. Same shape as Carman.

Prices of SIR WALTER RALEIGH, by freight or express; peck, 40c., 1 bu., \$1.25; 1 bbl. or bag, 165 lb. net, \$3.00; 2 bbls., \$5.80; 5 bbls. or more at \$2.75 per barrel.

OATS

SWEDISH SELECT



WE believe this is the very best variety of oats in America to-day. We distributed large quantities of these Oats in 1909 and 1910, and there is no comparison as to yield against any of the old varieties. We believe in every case, the Swedish Select out-yielded local varieties from 25 to 50 per cent. There are many once popular varieties that do not come up to their former yield or quality and one time vigorous healthy growth.

The Swedish Select originated in England with a Seed Company of Scientific Breeders of Grain. We feel confident that the Swedish Select will succeed well everywhere. They are early, pure white, plump grain, short and thick, thin hull, heavy grain and heavy yielder. Straw strong and vigorous. Large branching heads. So far, the Swedish Select is free from smut and rust.

At the Wisconsin Experimental Station of 36 varieties tested for years, the Swedish Select was the most satisfactory. At the South Dakota Station, they were pronounced the greatest drouth resister of all new plants.

Those who are dissatisfied with the returns they have been getting from other varieties of oats will do well to try the Swedish Select. The low price ought to induce a trial on every farm.

Prices of SWEDISH SELECT, freight or express: 1 bu., 32 lb., \$1.00; 2½ bu., \$2.25; 10 bu., \$8.00; 20 bu. or more at 75c. per bushel. Bags free.

BIG 4

One of the most popular of the older varieties of oats. They are a large, heavy, white oat. Early, good, strong straw and a good yielder.

They are so well known that further description seems unnecessary.

Prices of BIG 4, freight or express: 1 bu., 32 lb., \$1.00; 2½ bu., \$2.00; 10 bu., \$7.50; 20 bu. or more at 70c. per bushel. Bags free.

BARLEY

Champion Beardless (Spring)

THE Champion is an improved beardless variety. It is truly a beardless barley and this alone is enough to recommend it, as it is pleasant to handle. The straw can be fed to stock without fear of injury.

Peck, 40c.; 1 bu., 48 lb., \$1.50; 5 bu., at \$1.40 per bushel.

Mandscheuri Bearded (Spring)

An early variety and the most productive of all Spring varieties and more largely grown than any other. Will outyield the Beardless very much. Peck, 40c.; 1 bu., 48 lb., \$1.40.

SOY BEAN

Ito San or Early Yellow



A GREAT soil enricher, valuable as a food for hogs and cattle, both in the green and dry state. The yield of green foliage is very heavy and the beans will yield from 20 to 30 bushels per acre.

Soy Beans contain a very large amount of protein and for that reason are very valuable as feed and at the same time, the plant gathers nitrogen and enriches the soil. Sow after corn planting when the ground is warm. For pasture, soiling or hay, sow about one bushel per acre.

Peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.25.

Dwarf Essex Rape

The greatest of all forage plants for sheep and hogs. It is easily grown and perfectly hardy and possesses remarkable fattening properties. The plant is a rank grower and any good corn land will grow heavy crops. It does well also sown with oats. After the oats are cut, the Rape comes on rapidly. Sow any time from Spring to the time the corn is laid by, at the rate of 6 pounds per acre. Ours is the true imported Dwarf Essex Rape.

By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 20c. Express or freight, 1 lb. 10c.; 10 lb. 90c.; 25 lb. \$2.00.

COW PEAS

Whip-Poor-Will

A VERY early maturing variety of upright growth. The crop may be harvested in time to sow winter grain, provided the seed can be planted by the middle of May. The seed is light brown, speckled with darker brown. For drills three feet apart, one-half bushel per acre; or, 1 bushel if broadcast.

Peck, 85c.; bu., \$3.25.

Canada Field Peas

Valuable for hay, pasture or fertilizer. They can be grown anywhere and will succeed on very thin soils, which they quickly improve.

Sown with oats, they make more and better hay and pasture. Should be sown, 1 bushel of peas and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of oats per acre. Sown at intervals of one or two weeks, can have a succession of forage right along.

Peck, 60c ; bushel, \$2.25.

Mangel Wurzels, or Stock Beets

Every one who keeps but a single cow should grow these for winter feed. Equally good for poultry.

Golden Tankard or Mammoth Long Red

By mail, postpaid, 1 oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c ; 1 lb 40c. By express or freight, 1 lb. 25c.

BUCKWHEAT

Silver Hull

THE best variety to grow. It ripens early and is a heavy yielder on all kinds of soil. Seldom injured by drouth. The berry is light gray in color. The flour is white and more nutritious than the common sorts.

Peck, 50c.; bu. 48 lb., \$1.50.

SORGHUM OR SUGAR CANE

Early Amber

THE earliest variety and almost invariably ripens seed when planted in May. The seed itself is valuable for poultry feed.

By express or freight, 10 lb. 60c.; 1 bu., 50 lb., \$2.00.

Early Orange

Larger and heavier in growth than the Early Amber, but requires a little longer time to mature. Prices, same as Early Amber.

Broom Corn---Improved Evergreen

This is the leading variety. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c. By express or freight, 1 lb. 15c. Six pounds, enough for 1 acre, 60c.

Kaffir Corn (White)

Largely grown in the South and West and now coming into favor in other sections.

It is a variety of Sorghum cultivated for both forage and grain. Grows 5 or 6 feet high with many broad blades from the ground up.

It is easily grown and makes the best of fodder for horses and cattle. The grain is also fine for poultry or stock. Do not seed until ground is warm. Sow in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and cultivate same as corn. Five to ten pounds will seed an acre if sown in rows and about one-half bushel if broadcast.

By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c. Express or freight, 1 lb. 15c.; 10 lbs. 50c.; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.50.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED

WE can furnish our customers any kind of Grass Seed. The prices named herewith are what we can sell strictly choice seed for at the time this catalogue goes to press. Should the price either declined or advance, we will always give full value for the money sent us. Prices usually hold good for a season, but prices on Clover Seed are so unsettled that it is impossible to quote now with any assurance that they would hold good for the season. Prices quoted are for choice grades that will be sure to please. We furnish new cotton bags free when order is for one bushel or more of grass seed.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Strictly fancy, pure Kentucky Blue Grass, not mixed or adulterated with Canadian or other cheap grasses. Agriculturally, it is considered the best of all pasture grasses; however, it is not such a general purpose grass as Red Top.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb., 35c.; by express or freight, 1 lb., 30.; 5 lb., \$1.35; 10 lb., \$2.50; 1 bu., 14 lb., \$3.50.

Red Top

Fancy clean seed, same grade as the Blue Grass. Red top is particularly adapted to wet soil, making a sod much quicker than Blue Grass and will stand more tramping and washing.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb., 35c.; by express or freight, 1 lb., 25c.; 10 lb., \$2.00; 1 bu., 14 lb., \$2.50.



Timothy

Most popular of all grasses for hay, and the standard by which other hay is compared. Does best on a moist, rich soil. On thin land the yield is apt to be light. The best results are had by sowing a mixture of Timothy, Clover and Red Top. Owing to crop failure prices will rule high for sometime. Choice Seed, \$5.25 per bushel.

English or Perennial Rye Grass

In England this grass holds about the same position as Timothy in the United States. Good for pastures and meadows. The seed is heavy and very quick to start. It is a valuable lawn grass where quick results are sought.

By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 25c.; by express or freight: 1 lb., 20c.; 10 lb., \$1.25; 1 bu. 24 lb., \$2.25.

Red or Creeping Fescue Grass

This is a creeping rooted species of Fescue. On account of its creeping roots, it forms a close and durable turf. It is especially valuable for binding loose soils, gravelly banks and dry slopes. Good for shady spots in lawns.

By mail, post paid, 1 lb., 35c.; by freight or express, 1 lb., 25c.; 10 lb., \$2.25

Lawn Grass Mixture

This, we prepare ourselves from grasses best suited to produce a thick turf. We use only the best and cleanest seed that can be obtained. Sow 1 pound to every 300 square feet.

By mail, postpaid., 1 lb, 35c.; 3 lb., \$1.00; By freight or express: 1 lb., 25c.; 5 lb., \$1.10; 10 lb., \$2.00; 1 bu., 20 lb., \$3.50.



Red Clover, Medium

This is common or June Clover, the clover of commerce. This clover is one of the most valuable farm crops of the Eastern and Middle States for hay and pasture. We are right in the clover seed section and in position to supply the trade with first-class seed.

Will furnish samples and quote market price at any time.

Mammoth Clover--Sapling or English

Like common or Medium Red Clover, but of larger and later growth. Largely grown to build up exhausted land and for its sure and large crop of seed. If hay is not an object in growing Clover, then the Mammoth will

surely give the most profitable returns, in quickly bringing up run down soil.

Crimson Clover

This is an annual clover grown quite largely in the Eastern States. We have grown it successfully. We think it is not appreciated as a cover crop as it should be. We do not, however, recommend it especially to take the place of Red Clover.

Sown in early fall, as it should be, it will make a larger growth than any other kind of grass. It can be sown in standing corn at the last cultivation, and if season is at all favorable, it will make a heavy growth before winter. There is no loss of fertility, as there would be by ground lying bare through the winter. It is the most rapid grower of all the clovers, and a great soil enricher. Market price.

Alsike Clover

This is the hardiest variety of clover known and the best to sow with other grasses either for hay or pasture. The plant is perennial and does not

winter kill, being very hardy doing equally well on dry or wet soils. Does better on wet land than any other clover. The stems are more slender and longer than red clover and when sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and largely increases the yield. Market price.

White or Dutch Clover

This thrives in almost every soil and climate. It is of low creeping growth and most valuable both in pasture mixture and for velvety lawns. By mail, postpaid, 1 lb., 40c.; express or freight, 1b., 30c.

ALFALFA



An Alfalfa Plant eight years old as grown at the Kansas Experiment Station.

THERE is no forage plant capable of withstanding drouth, and flourish and keep green during long periods of dry weather as Alfalfa. The roots penetrate very deeply into the subsoil and for this reason well adapted to dry sections, but doing well anywhere on well drained soil. The United States Department of Agriculture says: "There is no State in the Union in which Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown."

Alfalfa is a perennial plant lasting many years under proper treatment, and may be cut three times each season, when once established—one seeding lasting many years.

All stock is fond of it. When used for pasture it should never be closely cropped. It will produce from 3 to 5 tons per acre. The leaves are valuable as wheat bran pound for pound. It does not impoverish the soil but enriches it.

Too much cannot be said in favor of Alfalfa as it has brought unbounded prosperity to large sections of the West. An Alfalfa field is well worthy of

all the care and expense required to produce it. It requires thick seeding, 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Can be sown from May to early August on thoroughly prepared soil. Seeding to Alfalfa is where thoroughness pays. Have your land plowed early and harrow at brief intervals to destroy the young weeds that start after each going over.

Before sowing the seed, have your soil smooth and free from clods as a garden should be. Have the seed covered but not deep. When the plants have grown large enough the first season, it is best to clip them with a mower leaving the clippings upon the ground for protection to the young plants.

We desire to again impress upon the prospective Alfalfa grower the importance of a thoroughly prepared seed bed as free from weeds and grass as it is possible to have it, and upon well drained land either natural or artificially drained. It is our observation that our customers have more largely failed at this point than any other. Remember that success means more than almost any other crop and you can afford to give more labor to thorough preparation.

Alfalfa ought to succeed wherever red clover does well and it would hardly be necessary to lime soil where red clover thrives. On other soils lime, no doubt will be helpful.

Land intended for Alfalfa can be manured a year in advance of seeding, to great advantage, or a liberal application of Commercial Fertilizer, rich in potash and phosphoric acid at the time of seeding, or, perhaps, both would be better.

As to nurse crop, our customers at home who have obtained best results, have done so without a nurse crop, but upon land most thoroughly fitted, and June and August seeding.

Alfalfa should be cut for hay when about one-tenth of the heads are in bloom or at the time when the new growth is again starting from the crown. The bloom is purple. We handle two grades only.

Our best grade of Alfalfa seed is Montana grown and the best quality we can procure. This we call our Premium Brand.

Price for Premium Brand, 1 lb., by mail postpaid, 40c.; by express or freight, 1 lb., 30c. 10 lb., \$2.50; 20 lb., \$4.75; 1 bu., \$13.20

Price for Choice Brand, 1 lb., by mail, postpaid, 35c.; by express or freight, lb., 25c., 10 lb., \$2.35; 20 lb., \$4.50; 1 bu., \$12.30

MILLET

German Millet

MUCH superior to the Common Millet, as it will produce double the crop. Made at the right time, it makes a sweet, nutritious hay.

Claimed by those who ought to know, as being equal to good Timothy. Should be cut when just in full bloom. Requires about one bushel of seed to the acre.

Price by express or freight, 1 pk., 50c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 85c.; 1 bu., 48 lb., \$1.50.

Hungarian Millet (Dark Seed)

Sometimes called Hungarian Grass. Many regard this as being superior to Millet, being about one week earlier. Hungarian Millet does not grow as coarse as some other varieties, and for this reason makes finer hay.

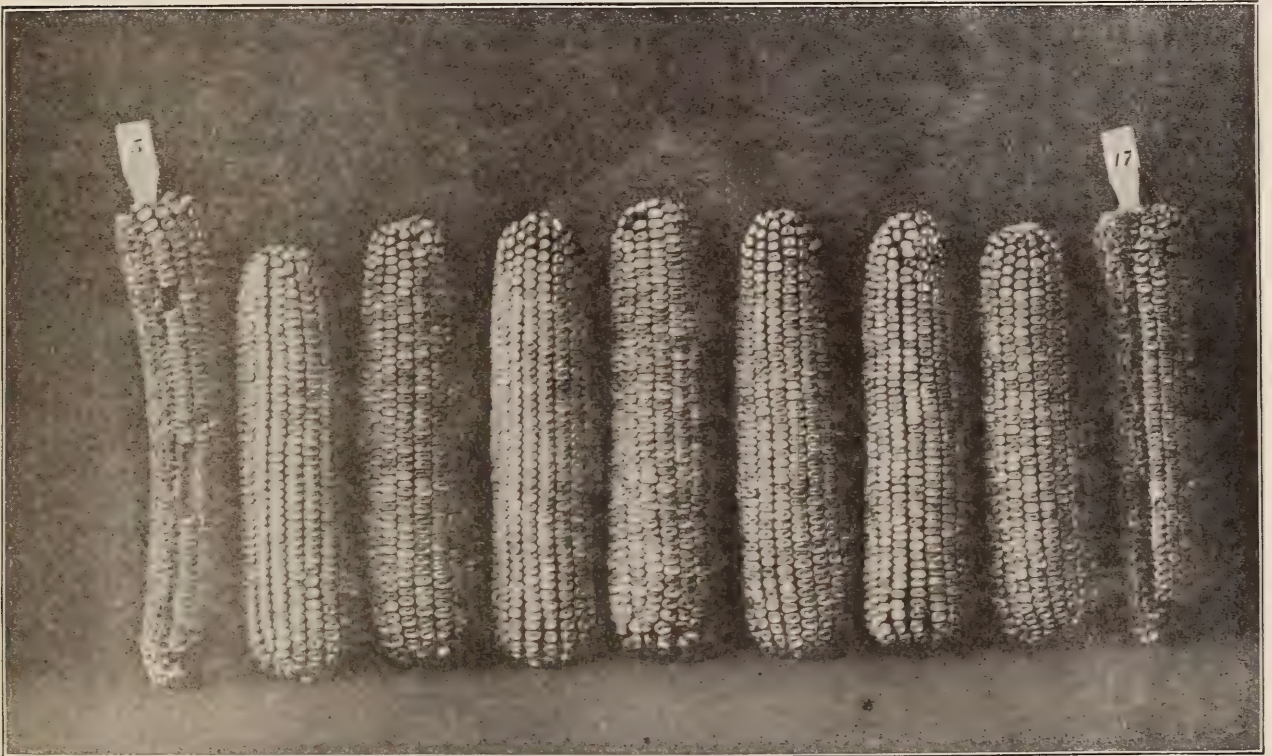
Price by express or freight, 1 pk., 50c., $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., 85c.; 48 lb., \$1.50.

SEED CORN

DARKE COUNTY EARLY MAMMOTH

A MOST reliable Early Yellow Dent Corn. The stalks are well proportioned, being short, heavy, close-jointed, and leafy. We believe the Darke County Early Mammoth will stand more knocks and unfavorable weather conditions than most varieties.

This variety was first introduced by us in 1895 and it has grown in favor year by year. We honestly believe it has no superior as a field crop and by bringing large returns in dollars and cents to the grower. After all, is it not bushels we are after in order that the crop be a profitable one? Or, is it fancy



Typical Ears Darke County Early Mammoth

ears that score high by the Score Card? We are by no means opposed to the fancy ears or score card, but it appears to the writer that too much is being made of high scoring corn, oftentimes grown at the expense of yield.

It is true that an ear of corn that is cylindrical in shape, straight rows, with kernels nicely grown over the tip and well closed in about the shank, is pleasing to the eye. We do not now recall whether we have seen any reports of experiments along the line as to whether these fancy scoring ears are more productive than those not scoring so high. We very much question whether they would. Unless these ears have an inherent tendency to larger yields they would not. If these fancy ears are the result of favorable environment then the yield might prove even less.

What the corn grower wants is a variety of corn that grows a strong, vigorous and well developed stalk capable of producing a large and well matured ear. A variety of corn with these inherent tendencies will produce ears and

not nubbins. A type of corn that will yield the most bushels per acre of well ripened sound corn under all conditions is surely the best for seed purposes.

We fear we would be doomed to disappointment if we strove to grow ears with only straight rows. Is it not a fact that an ear with crooked rows will have just as much corn and just as good as the straight rows? Is it not also true that the ear with the straight rows is an exception and not a rule? Not ten per cent. of any variety would show straight rows.

We would not want to be understood as being opposed to the most careful selection of seed corn, but do decry the false idea that an ear of corn is scored for merit, solely on its ability to fit the score card without any reference as to the yield. The score card does not go to the root of the matter—the yield, but looks to the surface only.

There are a few varieties of corn with which, we are familiar, Reid's Yellow Dent for one, which have the tendency to produce ears which come up to the requirements of the score card. Can probably produce more show corn than the Darke County Early Mammoth, but when it comes to YIELD per acre, early maturity and soundness of crop, the Darke County Early Mammoth will stand at the head every time. Some of our customers have tested these two varieties under the same conditions for two or three years with the result in favor of the Darke County Early Mammoth.

This variety was first introduced by us fifteen years ago. It has been constantly grown by us and by the most careful and pains-taking selection has grown better each year. We have watched its record here at home and in other sections of the country and our confidence and knowledge has grown in its ability to make good in yield, in earliness, as a fodder crop and its soundness of matured corn. Matures in 100 to 120 days, depending, of course, somewhat upon the character of the season. The ear is of good size, from 18 to 22 rows, largely 20 to 22 rows, medium size red cob, kernels a golden yellow and generally smooth, though an occasional ear may be inclined to roughness. The ear is cylindrical in shape, holding its size remarkably well from butt to tip. The rows are set closely upon the cob, grain growing well over the tip and closely about shank, making it easy to break off. The kernels are wedge shaped, fitting close at cob and top of rows.

The grain elevator people say that the Darke County Early Mammoth ranks at the head when it comes to shelling and weighing and soundness of ears.

Ear Characters and their Relation to Yield

Attention is called to Bulletin No. 212 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, showing different ear characteristics, such as long and short ears, shape of ear, cylindrical and tapering, and their relation to yield.

Note where the Darke County Early Mammoth stands for yield.

The relation of length of ears to yield for 1909 is as follows:—

Darke County Early Mammoth, long ears, yield per acre	99 bu.
Darke County Early Mammoth, short ears, yield per acre	92 bu.
Clarage, long ears, yield per acre	84 bu.
Clarage, short ears, yield per acre	79 bu.
Leaming, long ears, yield per acre	94 bu.
Leaming, short ears, yield per acre	90 bu.

Reid's Yellow Dent, long ears, yield per acre	88 bu.
Reid's Yellow Dent, short ears, yield per acre	82 bu.

1908

Darke County Early Mammoth, long ears, yield per acre	78 bu.
Darke County Early Mammoth, short ears, yield per acre	73 bu.
Clarage, long ears, yield per acre	68 bu.
Clarage, short ears, yield per acre	67 bu.
Leaming, long ears, yield per acre	73 bu.
Leaming, short ears, yield per acre	69 bu.

The relation of shape of ear to yield 1909

Darke County Early Mammoth, cylindrical ears, yield per acre	93 bu.
Darke County Early Mammoth, tapering ears, yield per acre	93 bu.
Leaming, cylindrical ears, yields per acre	91 bu.
Leaming, tapering ears, yield per acre	91 bu.
Reid's Yellow Dent, cylindrical ears, yield per acre	90 bu.
Reid's Yellow Dent, tapering ears, yield per acre	86 bu.

Bare Tips as against Filled Tips

Three years test shows the yield from filled tips seed gave an increased yield over bare tips seed.

Rough as Against Smooth Dented Ears

The relation of yield of rough and smooth types of the same variety shows the smooth type to outyield the rough. This test covered a period of five years. Tests also show heavy ears, (not always largest) gave larger yield than light weight ears and that weight of ears was a better indication of high yielding seed ears than per cent of grain.

Our shelled corn is first-class in ever respect. The best selected from the fields at husking time. The corn is all carefully tipped by hand, and any ears not fit for seed are rejected.

Ear corn is shipped in a special crate holding just 70 pounds. No order for ear corn will be accepted for fractions of bushels.

Price of the DARKE COUNTY EARLY MAMMOTH Seed Corn in the ear, 70 pounds net, per crate, \$2.50. Shelled, 1 pk., 60c.; 1 bu., 56 lb, \$1.75; 1 bag, 2½ bu., \$4.00; 2 bags, 5 bu., \$7.75. Bags free.

Improved Leaming

One of the old standard varieties, probably planted over a wider area than any other variety. Under favorable conditions will mature in 100 to 110 days. Ear is tapering, medium in length, kernels smooth and firm on the cob, deep yellow or orange color, and good length. Cob red, of medium size. The Leaming is adapted to a great variety of soils, producing unusually well on light land.

Price, shelled only: Peck, 60c.; 1 bu., 56lb, \$1.75; 2½bu., \$4.00; 5 bu., \$7.75.

Reid's Yellow Dent

This is the standard variety in much of the corn growing sections in the West. Originated in Ohio more than 60 years ago. By careful selection and breeding for so many years has resulted in a very uniform type of ears. Very uniform as to color, shape of ear and grain. Somewhat lighter in color than some varieties of yellow corn. Its uniformity of color make its attractive.

Price, shelled only: Peck 60c.; 1 bu., 56 lb., \$1.75; 2½ bu., \$4.00; 5 bu., \$7.75.

Dark County White

An early variety of white corn, somewhat similar to Darke County Early Mammoth, but not quite so large an ear, but it is very early. One of our friends here has been growing this corn for years and furnishes the mills with corn for first grinding of corn meal.

Price, shelled only: Peck, 60c.; 1 bu., \$1.75; 2½ bu., \$4.00; 5 bu., \$7.75

White Cap Yellow Dent

Good strong grower, early. Adapted to thin soil. Dent end of grain, white. Side of grain, yellow.

Price, shelled only: Peck, 60 c.; 1 bu., 56 lb., \$1.65; 2½ bu., \$3.75; 5 bu., \$7.50.

FERTILIZERS FOR ALL CROPS

IT has always been a source of much satisfaction to us that wherever our goods have been used, they have met with unstinted praise from our customers. This has been a source of great satisfaction to us, and has proved the merits of our goods. We are large users of Commercial Fertilizers on our own farms in the production of first-class seed, and the goods we place upon the market are our own brands and formulas, and the result of many years' tests and experiments. We have always tried to produce the best line of Commercial Fertilizers manufactured, for such crops as we recommend them. Those here described can not be excelled for fine mechanical condition and high grade materials used in their production. It is not necessary to argue the importance of intelligent fertilization. In these days of rapid crop rotation, the land requires food just as much as your stock. In short, feed the land and the land will feed you. Do not compare our goods with the cheap goods with which you have been most sadly disappointed. The first rain has washed away just the elements the soil and crop needed.

Our customers often ask us and wonder what goes into make the bulk of fertilizers and want to know of what the FILLER consists. In a ton of high grade fertilizer there is, say 280 pounds of actual plant food.

2 per cent. Ammonia equals	40 lbs. in a ton
8 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid equals	160 lbs. in a ton
4 per cent. Actual Potash equals	80 lbs. in a ton
	<hr/> 280 lbs.
Balance of bulk in ton	1720 lbs.
Total	<hr/> 2000 lbs.



Corn that's big, and early, too,
That from Big Crop Fertilizers grew.

Now the query of what is the 1720 lbs. composed? A portion of it is really plant food, but not in the sense that the ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash are plant foods. This bulk is made up of Potassium, Sulphur, Calcium, Magnesia, Iron, Sodium, Silicon etc. In order to secure the three essential things to be supplied in commercial fertilizers, Phosphoric Acid, Potash and Nitrogen, it is necessary to have this bulk, as these essentials exist in combination only. They are not found in a pure state and even if they did, such strong and caustic elements would be dangerous to handle and absolutely unfit for the tender roots of plants to feed upon. Most farmers are familiar with bulky barnyard manures. An average cord of such manures will weigh 4000 pounds and yet on the average there is not to exceed 50 lbs. of actual plant food. The remainder being water, straw and organic matter. We do not overlook the value of this matter, not only for the humus which is added to the soil, but for the improved physical condition which it imparts to the soil.

The active content of meat is protein, but the stomach could not digest protein in its pure state. We take it in beefsteak which is 85 per cent. water and fibre.

The bulk of an apple after the essential juice or cider is extracted, is pomace or fibre, which possesses little or no value as food, and yet makes up the bulk of the apple. It ought to be clearly seen that nature exists in combination only and that it is absolutely impossible to obtain plant food suitable for agricultural purposes except in this bulky form.

You might ask why our brands are superior in staying qualities. Why they feed the crop from the time of early plant life until the matured crop and then on through the three year rotation of grass and corn crop.

Our fertilizers, in the first place, are made from the very best materials known to agricultural science. They are made to bring, and do bring large returns. Fifteen years tests in every way has proven our claims to be the very best goods on the market.

The materials from which our goods are made are thoroughly ground and screened and chemically treated.

The materials are freed from grease, for grease is a bad fertilizer for two reasons: it furnishes no plant food, and it causes the goods to be sticky, undrillable and sometimes burn the young plants.

The chemical process of mixing our fertilizers is one in which practically all the materials are subjected to chemical treatment in large revolving mixers, the contents of which are discharged into dens holding from 100 to 400 tons, and there allowed to mingle and compost in the presence of a very high degree of heat. In this elaborate process the insoluble phosphates and organic materials have been converted into available plant food in such form as will feed the plant from start to finish. This process leaves the plant food not taken up by the crop to which the fertilizer was applied in such form and combination, that there is no loss from leaching and is available for following crops.

Our goods show up well in the field for they have been properly cooked and after all, it is the field test that tells the story. The practical farmer is most interested in results from the field end not the laboratory.

Some farmers construe valuations as representing not only commercial value in the country, but agricultural or crop producing value, which is far from correct.

According to the State Inspectors' report two brands of fertilizers may be of the same commercial value but one as a crop producer may be worth double as much as the other. The analysis may show the quantity, but it can not reveal the quality or crop value, which is of most importance. Our brands of fertilizer have no superior and are reasonable in price, considering crop value.

We have had many year's experience as practical farmers, and can speak from a knowledge of fertilizers and their effect upon the soil and crops.

The flattering reports made by the Ohio Experiment Station, also by individual farmers who used fertilizers in an intelligent way for many years, ought to convince any reasonable person of their profitable use in increasing the crop and adding fertility to the soil. The following extracts are taken from an annual report of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station:—"Notwithstanding the failure of the clover crop, the Station's experiments with manures are producing some noteworthy results. In the five-year rotation,

in which corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy are grown in rotation, the cereal crops receiving various combinations of fertilizing materials, the average unfertilized yield of wheat for the 10 years, 1894-1903 has been a little less than 9 bushels per acre, this test being located on a farm, the soil of which had been reduced to a low state of fertility by exhaustive cropping. This yield corresponds fairly with that of the poorest wheat Counties of the State at large, and especially that of Wayne County, in which the Station is located. By systematic fertilizing this yield has been increased to an average of 24 bushels per acre for the 10-year period, as against an average over the same period for the State, of $13\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, and of Wayne County of $16\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, while the rate of yield and increase in the experiment is steadily advancing. And what is still of greater importance, this increased production has been accomplished at a cost which has left an annual net profit of \$3.00 per acre for the 10-year period, while the present rate of increase is showing a clear annual profit of \$5.00 per acre. Work was begun at Germantown in 1903 in an experiment in which tobacco, wheat and clover are to be grown in rotation, the tobacco crop only to be fertilized. The first tobacco crop was grown in this rotation in 1903, and the fertilized produced sufficient increase of crop to pay for the fertilizer nearly or quite twice over, while the wheat crop, which followed in 1904, gave a further increase of 12 bushels per acre on the fertilized land. The relative effectiveness of the manures is lower than that of the Commercial Fertilizer at this stage of the work, but it is to be expected that as the work progresses the manures will make a better showing. "There has been an average gain in the yield of the fertilized plots over those left unfertilized amounting to a total of 294 pounds per acre in 1903 and 677 pounds in 1904, thus indicating an increased effect from the fertilizers.

OUR BRANDS

Suitable for any Crop

Mace's Prize taker Tobacco and Potato Special

Ammonia.....	1½ to 2
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8 to 10
Total Phosphoric Acid.....	10 to 12
Potash K ₂ O.....	4 to 5

This is a fine, highly concentrated form of Commercial Fertilizer, especially adapted for tobacco, potatoes, fruit and all kinds of garden truck.

Big Crop-Maker and Potash

Available Phosphoric Acid.....	10 to 12
Total Phosphoric Acid.....	12 to 13
Potash K ₂ O.....	3 to 4

A very concentrated form of available phosphoric acid and potash, in fine drillable condition, used on crops requiring a large percentage of the minerals alone, phosphoric acid and potash. An excellent brand for the farmer to supplement and improve stable manure.

Perfection Crop-Maker and Potash

Available Phosphoric Acid	11 to 12
Total Phosphoric Acid	12 to 14
Potash K_2O	2 to 3

A good combination for clay soils, where potash is less needed and available phosphoric acid is more largely required. A good fertilizer for oats and other grain crops. Larger returns from stable manure can be had by using the above mineral fertilizer. Both will be helped by the combination.

Tip-Top Super-Phosphate

Available Phosphoric Acid	15 to 16
Total Phosphoric Acid	16 to 17

The very tip top in quality in the line of plain acid phosphate. A first-class product where available phosphoric acid alone is needed.

Write us your requirements and we will be pleased to quote prices on any brand.

SPRAYING MATERIALS**Scalecide (Pratt's)**

No good business man to-day will neglect fire insurance on his property. No good fruit grower can afford to neglect spraying any more than he would the insurance on his home. Scalecide will not injure fruit, bud or tree when properly applied, but will absolutely smother the life out of the scale.

Price, 1 gallon can.....	\$ 1.00
5 " "	3.25
10 " "	6.00
30 " jacketed tins.....	15.00

One gallon Scalecide makes 16 gallons of spray. Spray when tree is dormant and temperature is 40 or above.

Sulfocide (Pratts)

This is a Soluble Sulphur Summer Spray, a new substitute for Bordeaux Mixture, far surpassing it in effectiveness, durability and ease of application at one half the cost or less.

The most non-poisonous fungicide for plant life—for rust, mildew, scab, canker, brown rot, etc. Combined with paris green, it sticks better than arsenate of lead, controlling codling moth and all worms and chewing insects on fruit and vegetables. Nothing superior to sulfocide for curculio.

For vegetables such as potatoes, tomatoes, egg-plant, cucumber, beans, cantaloups and all plants subject to blight, rust, mildew. Use one part of Sulfocide to each 150 to 200 gallons of water. It mixes readily with a little stirring in any proportion of cold water.

Sulfocide does not wash off easily. After ten days of almost daily rains

it was plainly visible on apple leaves. No other fungicide will stand as strong a test as this.

Price 1 pint can (20 to 25 gallon solution).....	\$.50
1 quart can (40 to 50 gallon solution).....	.75
1 gallon can (150 to 200 gallon solution)	2.00
5 gallon keg.....	12.50
30 and 50 gallon barrels, per gallon.....	1.00

Paris Green

We carry nothing but strictly pure Paris Green. Price of Green varies so from season to season that it is impossible to give prices at time our Catalogue goes to press. Will always furnish at lowest possible price.

Kerosene Emulsion (Leggett's)

Is used against all soft bodied sucking insects, feeding openly so as to be within reach of actual contact, such as plant lice, Woolly Aphis, Thrip, Celery Aphis, Squash Bug. Also for Scale insects, San Jose Scale, Oak Scale or insects on the bark. Price in 1 qt. cans, 30c. per qt. Four 1 qt. cans \$1.00. Dilute 4 to 15 times. Always using strong solution for scale insects.

Liquid Bordeaux Mixture (Leggett's)

This is the regular normal mixture, made in the proportion of 5 lb. of Copper Sulphate and 5 lb. of Quicklime and water.

To 1 quart of this mixture add 5 gallons water. This is equivalent to 5 lb. Copper Sulphate to 5 lb. of lime to 50 gallons of water.

Preventive of blight on potato, tomato, celery, etc. For fungous diseases, rust, mold, leaf blight, mildew, black knot and rot. Bordeaux Mixture is a preventive and not a cure. Should be applied early. Put up in 1 quart tins. Price: 30c. or 4 for \$1.00

Dry Bordeaux Mixture (Leggett's)

Made to use in the Dry Powder Sprayers. It is made from same formula as the Liquid Bordeaux, except that the water has been evaporated. For potatoes apply 2 lb. Dry Bordeaux and 1 lb. lime dust per acre. For fruit trees 1 lb Bordeaux to 15 lb. lime dust. Price: 1 lb. paper cartons, 25c.; 5 lb. for \$1.00.

Dry Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green Compound

Not only prevents blight but successfully kills bugs at the same time. For potatoes, apply 3 lbs. Compound and 1 lb. lime dust per acre. Fruit trees 1 lb. Compound and 15 lbs. lime dust per acre. Price: 1 lb. paper cartons 30c. Four for \$1.00.

SEED WHEAT

In Season

Our prospects at this time for a wheat crop is very promising. We have growing for 1911 the following varieties.

Red Wave, Gypsy, White Fultz, Economy, New Columbia, Harvest King Improved Poole, Rudy, Winter King and Red Wonder,

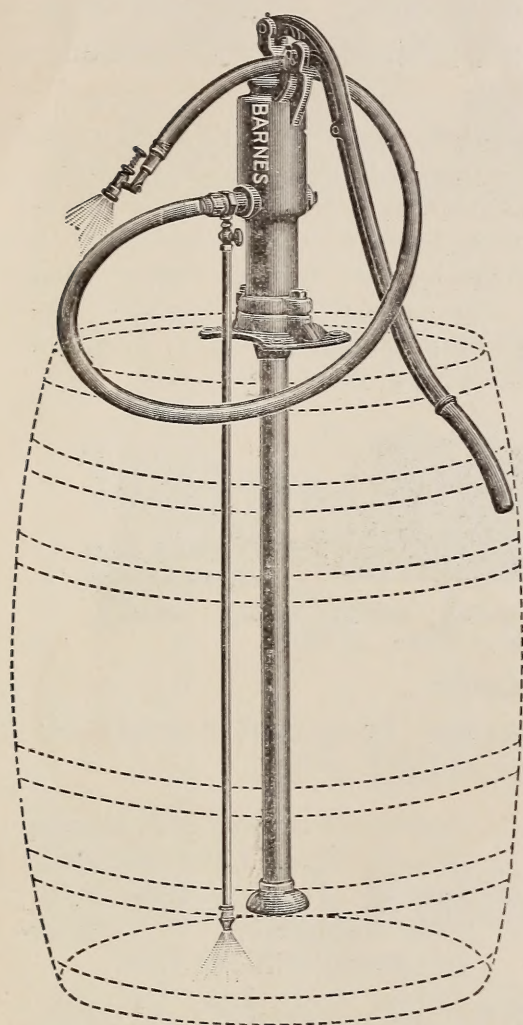


Figure 271

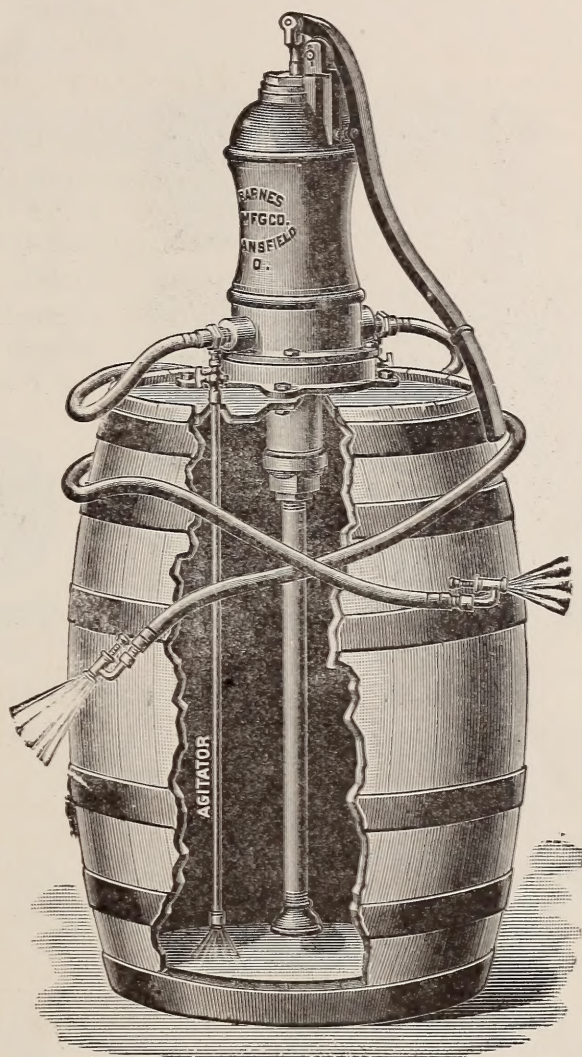
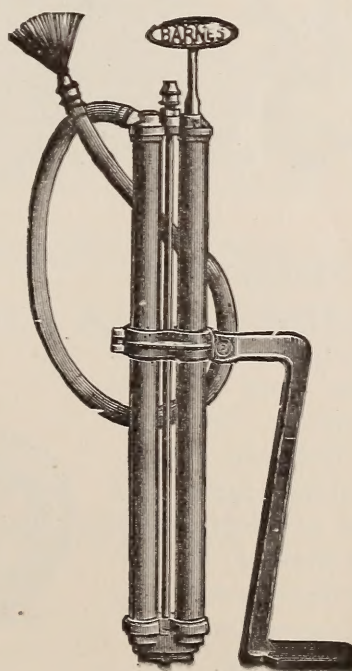


Figure 265

Barnes' New Improved All-Brass Perfection Spraying Pump

The Perfection is the simplest and best Spraying Pump ever placed on the market for the price. It is made of seamless brass tubing without threads on either end and is held firmly together by a galvanized steel rod connected at the top and bottom parts, and is perfectly tight.

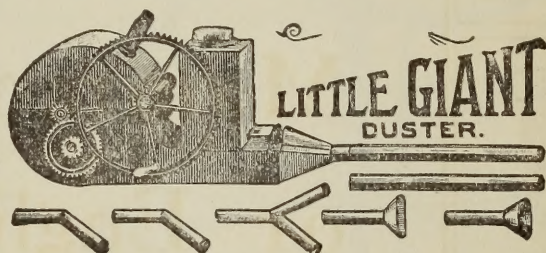
Price, with 3 feet rubber hose and vermored nozzle, complete, \$4.50.



Leggett's Champion Dry Powder Duster

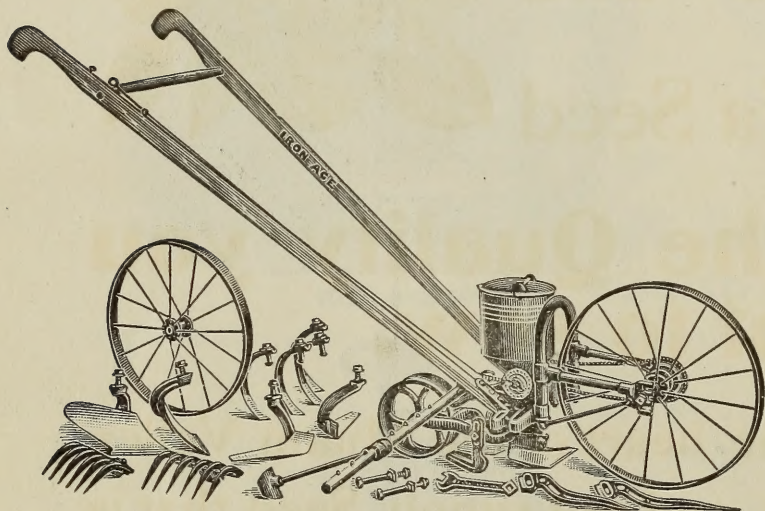


This implement has proved itself a machine in its capacity to distribute a uniform and almost imperceptible quantity of Paris green or other powder, doing effective work without injuring the foliage when used properly. The dry method is rapidly superseding liquid sprays. Price, packed ready for shipping, \$8.00



Little Giant Duster

Similar to "Champion Duster," but smaller. Price packed ready for shipping, \$6.00.

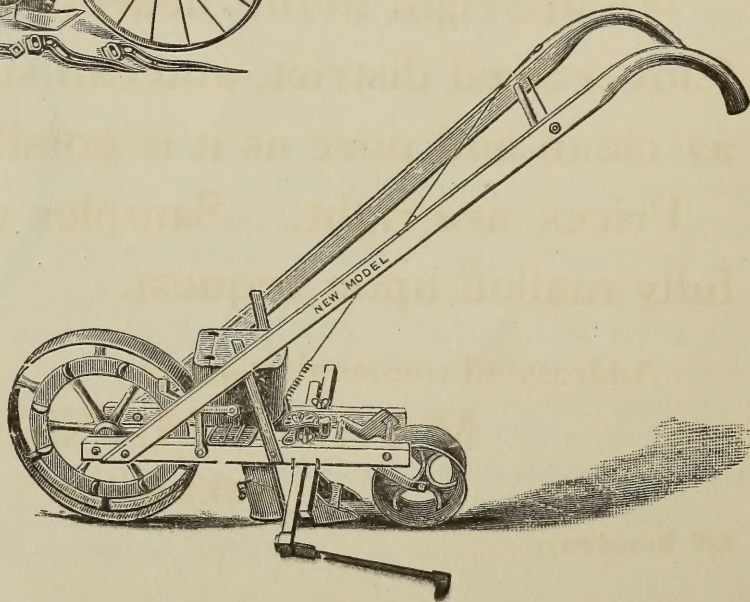


Combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder. Packed weight 50 lb.	
Price Complete,	\$12.00
Combined Hill and Drill Seeder (side hoes and teeth only)	\$10.50
Hill and Drill Seeder only	\$9.00
Fertilizer attachment, extra	\$4.00

New Model Seed Drill

Packed weight 50 lbs. No better seed drill in use. Regular in discharge. Index or indicator is in plain sight, and the names of the principal seeds are plainly shown. Not necessary to refer to any table or reference.

Price, \$8.00.



High Grade Clover Seed

MEDIUM Red,
Mammoth
or English,
Alsike and
Alfalfa Seed



**We have the Quality you
ought to sow.**

We are right in the heart of the Miami Valley Clover Seed district, and can supply Seed that is as clean and pure as it is possible to get it.

Prices are right. Samples and Prices cheerfully mailed upon request.

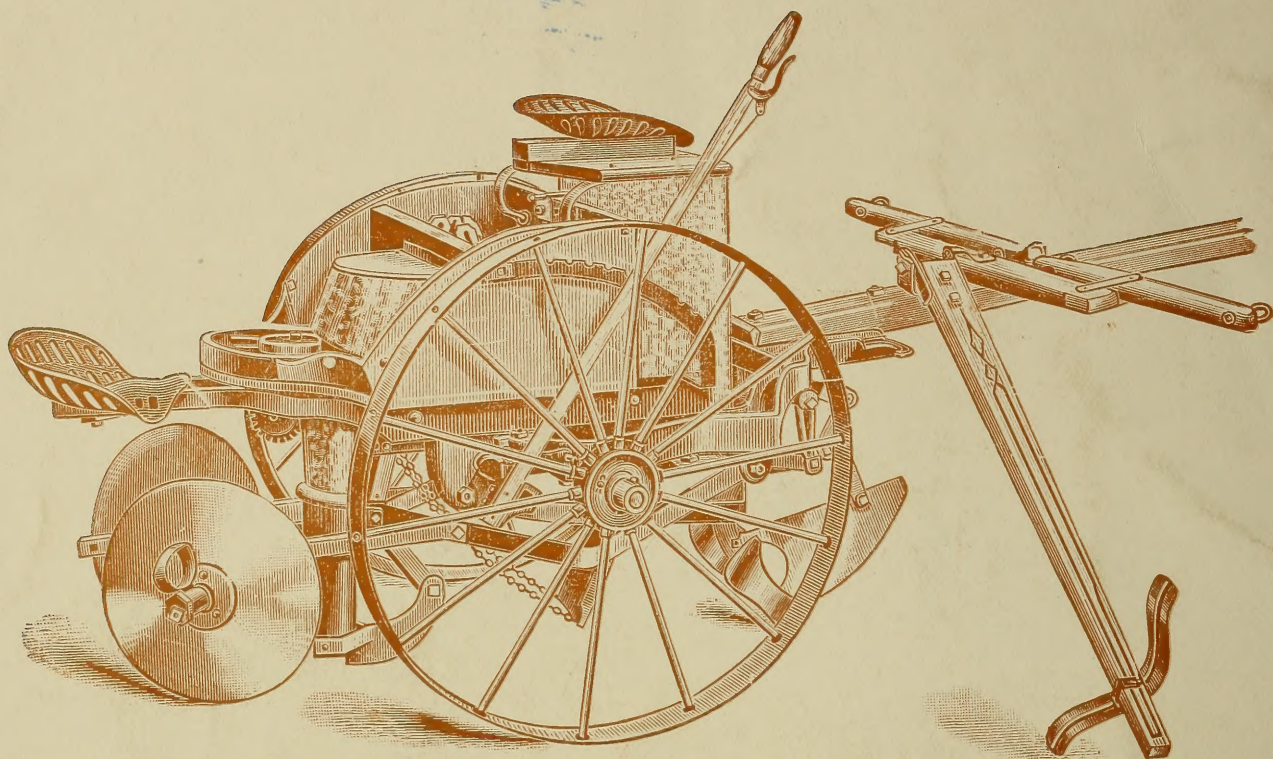
Address all communications to

MACE & MANSFIELD

SEEDSMEN

620 Broadway,

GREENVILLE, OHIO



Iron Age--Improved Robbins--Potato Planter

A LIGHT weight, light draft, strong, compact potato planter with a record of many years perfect planting such as none other can point to. In localities where they are used at all, they are used almost exclusively—as soon as a grower learns what the **Iron Age** has done for his neighbor, he wants one and gets it, if he speaks in time. Its perfect work is marked by four things especially—while it handles all the seed automatically from hopper to seed spout, it does not injure a single piece—although a boy is necessary to make corrections, the net profit to you is far greater than if you planted with any other machine—no matter what distance apart you want to put the seed, you can do it and be sure there is a piece in every space and one only—although you sow fertilizer at the same time, none of it touches the seed.

Four to six acres per day can be planted with such perfection of potato planting, as never before accomplished. The work is simply ideal. The row opened, fertilizer distributed, seed deposited and covered all in one operation. Can furnish Disc in front instead of shield. Write us for best price.

Address all Orders to

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Seedsman

620 Broadway

GREENVILLE, OHIO